

NEW AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

By A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D., F.E.S.

[Read October 12, 1933.]

Family LARENTIADAE.

Poecilasthena cisseres, n. sp.*κισσηρης*, ivy-green.

♀, 28 mm. Head grey-whitish; face brownish; fillet white. Palpi under 1; brown-whitish. Antennae whitish. Thorax dull bluish-green. Abdomen dull bluish-green; apex whitish; underside pale grey. Legs pale fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, moderately oblique; dull bluish-green with white markings; costal edge grey throughout; antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ dorsum, slightly curved outwards, slender, indistinct towards costa; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{5}{8}$ dorsum, stronger, slightly outwardly curved, becoming sinuate towards dorsum; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; as forewings but lines more approximated.

Very distinct, but nearest *P. euphylla* Meyr.

Victoria: Moe, in February; one specimen.

Family OENOCHROMIDAE.

Taxeotis limbosa, n. sp.*limbosus*, fringed.

♀, 22 mm. Head and thorax dark grey. Palpi 2; pale ferruginous-brown with a sharply defined white basal area. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rectangular, termen almost straight, scarcely oblique, crenulate; dark grey slightly tinged with brownish; some whitish costal strigulae; fuscous dots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; a brownish discal dot slightly beyond middle; a subterminal series of blackish streaks on veins ending in terminal dots, each interrupted by a white dot; a very fine blackish terminal line; cilia grey sprinkled with fuscous, apices and a postmedian line grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, crenulate; dark grey, a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia as forewings.

Very distinct but probably nearest *T. exsectaria* Wlk.

Western Australia: Perth; one specimen received from Mr. W. H. Matthews.

Tapinogyna oxypeuces, n. sp.*ὀξυπευκης*, sharp-pointed.

♂, 30-35 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi slightly over 1; dark fuscous. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 3. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen straight, slightly oblique; grey with a few fuscous scales; lines fuscous, variably developed; antemedian from beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, slightly curved, often obsolete; postmedian from beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, slightly sinuate, pale-edged posteriorly; it may be obsolete leaving only a pale line; a pale dentate subterminal line immediately preceded by a series of fuscous dots; a dark fuscous discal dot beneath midcosta;

an interrupted terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; as forewings but without antemedian line.

♀, 35 mm. Similar but wings darker and all markings obsolete.

Structurally a *Tapinogyna*, this species looks like a *Nearcha*. It is larger than *T. perichroa* Low., the sexes of equal size, and the apex of the forewings much more acute. In both sexes 6 and 7 of hindwings are separate, 7 arising before angle.

Queensland: Milmerran, in September; four specimens.

Family SYNTOMIDAE.

***Eressa stenothyris*, n. sp.**

στενοθυρίς, narrowly transparent.

♂, 28 mm. Head orange. Palpi fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; pectinations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous with anterior and posterior orange spots. Abdomen orange, bases of segments fuscous. Legs dark fuscous; posterior pair pale ochreous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight to near apex; apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous with pale ochreous spots; a sub-basal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ with a long, narrow posterior process; two median spots placed transversely, the lower smaller; a subcostal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; twin spots placed transversely before midtermen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings moderate, emarginate beyond tornus; fuscous; a long, narrow spindle devoid of scales, narrowly edged with ochreous on anal vein; a pale ochreous sub-basal dot; a small subapical spot with a dot just beneath; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Family NOCTUIDAE.

Gen. ***Hedymiges***, nov.

ηδυμυγής, sweetly blended.

I substitute this name for *Cycloprora* (Turn., P.L.S.N.S., 1931, p. 338), which I had previously used in this family in a different sense. Type *H. aridoxa* Turn. The type of *Cycloprora* is *C. nodyna* Turn.

***Cycloprora symprepes*, n. sp.**

συμπρηπής, decorous.

♀, 38 mm. Head white; a blackish dot between antennae, and a blackish transverse line across middle of face. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; white, second joint except apex blackish. Thorax white; lateral and posterior margins blackish. Abdomen white sprinkled with fuscous, appearing pale grey. Legs blackish with white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; white with fuscous irroration, appearing grey; markings blackish; two slender transverse lines from costa near base, succeeded by a small costal blotch; a round white sub-basal dorsal spot, containing a blackish dot before middle; a slender dentate transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$; orbicular a small circular ring slenderly outlined; reniform larger, broadly bilobed; between these a suffused median line bent outwards in middle; two dentate lines follow reniform; a white terminal band containing three blackish spots and a fine broken dentate line; cilia blackish with white bars. Hindwings with termen wavy; fuscous, paler towards base; a curved dentate postmedian line; two whitish tornal spots; cilia white with fuscous bars.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Namangana fulvescens, n. sp.

fulvescens, partly yellowish-brown.

♂, 36-39 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi 1; fuscous-brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax fuscous; anterior and posterior crests whitish. Abdomen brown. Legs brown; tarsi fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen strongly rounded, crenulate; dark fuscous; orbicular obscurely ringed; reniform pale outlined with blackish; between them a blackish suffusion; postmedian line double, slender, wavy, strongly angled above middle; a blackish triangular subapical costal spot containing two pale marginal dots; terminal area whitish-grey with some grey suffusion; within this a short series of fuscous dots from dorsum; cilia fuscous, apices partly whitish. Hindwings with a termen rounded, wavy; pale orange-brown; a broad fuscous terminal band; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; two specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Gen. AMPHIPYRA Ochs.

Peripyra Hmps. is not, I think, distinguishable from this genus.

Amphopyra rubripuncta, n. sp.

rubripunctus, with red dots.

♂, 42 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi fuscous; terminal joint and apex of second joint whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen fuscous; apices of tuft whitish. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; grey with dark fuscous markings and red dots; three transverse striae from costa near base, the middle one ending in a red dot; antemedian line strongly dentate, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; orbicular and reniform small, dark fuscous with red centre, an additional similar spot posterior to reniform; postmedian line double, finely dentate, outwardly curved from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, below middle, more strongly dentate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a subterminal shade, posterior margin sharply defined with minute red dots; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; pale fuscous; cilia pale fuscous.

South Australia: Mount Lofty (1,500 feet), in February; one specimen.

Araeoptera imbecilla, n. sp.

imbecillus, weak.

♂, 10 mm. Head, thorax and antennae white. Palpi fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique; white with some fuscous suffusion towards apex; a costal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a median dark fuscous fascia from midcosta, obsolete towards dorsum; some terminal dark fuscous dots; cilia white with a few fuscous points. Hindwings triangular, apex pointed, termen straight; white with some fuscous suffusion; a blackish discal dot before middle, and another on mid-dorsum; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Babinda, near Innisfail, in September, one specimen.

Eublemma amphidasys, n. sp.

ἀμφιδασυς, fringed all round.

♀, 16 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; ochreous. Antennae grey. Abdomen dark fuscous; apex and underside ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair mostly pale ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight,

apex subrectangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; purple-fuscous with broadly suffused transverse lines partly confluent; five minute ochreous—white costal dots between middle and apex; cilia ochreous-white with a median fuscous bar. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; cilia ochreous-white.

Nearest *E. iophaëna* Turn.

Queensland: Brisbane, in January; one specimen.

***Oruza megalospila*, n. sp.**

μεγαλοσπιλος, large-spotted.

♀, 26 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex obtusely pointed, termen gently rounded, moderately oblique; grey; a fuscous sub-dorsal dot near base; two or three similar dots in disc at $\frac{1}{6}$; a small fuscous spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ representing orbicular; reniform oval, fuscous; just posterior to reniform a large circular ferruginous spot edged with fuscous; a suffused fuscous spot between this and costa; another similar on dorsum before tornus; a series of dark fuscous dots near termen; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey; two fine median lines angled posteriorly in middle; a subterminal series of dark fuscous dots; submarginal dots and cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in March; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

***Stictoptera aequisecta*, n. sp.**

aequisectus, equally divided.

♂, 50 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi grey, anterior surface brown. Antennae grey; a fan-shaped internal tuft of scales on basal joint; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax with high erect tufts of scales from inner surfaces of patagia meeting in middle line, and a small posterior tuft; grey-brown, anteriorly ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale grey, posteriorly darker. Legs grey-brown; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, only slightly dilated, costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique, crenulate; pale grey suffused with brown on costa before middle, and more broadly in tornal area; two irregularly crenulate transverse lines at $\frac{1}{4}$; orbicular circular, pale with fuscous centre, posteriorly edged with blackish; claviform a blackish V-shaped mark with apex posterior; a blackish line from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; very slightly waved; reniform broad, pale with fuscous centre and edged with blackish except beneath; postmedian line double, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa outwardly curved and then inwardly to before tornus, three blackish spots on its outer edge below middle; a pale dentate subterminal line; a brownish subapical costal spot containing two blackish streaks; three blackish streaks before subterminal below middle; a fine blackish line from subterminal to termen beneath apex, and others similar between veins; cilia pale grey. Hindwings ample, termen rounded, bisinuate; without scales and translucent, except veins and a terminal band not reaching tornus, which are blackish; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Gen. *Cryphimaea*, nov.

κρυφίματος, hidden.

Tongue present. Palpi porrect; second joint broadly dilated, laterally compressed; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Abdomen with dorsal tufts on first three segments. Forewings without areole, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 approximated at origin, 6 from upper angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 9 and 10 absent.

Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 coincident, 5 well separate, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell to $\frac{1}{3}$.

Nearest *Microthripa*, distinguished by the loss of two veins in the forewing.

***Cryphimaea poliophasma*, n. sp.**

πολιοφασμα, a grey phantom.

♀, 20 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi 3; pale grey. Antennae pale grey. Thorax grey; patagia grey-whitish with a small anterior median brownish spot. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale grey. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, not oblique; pale grey; markings fuscous, obscure; a suffused irregular line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a slender sinuate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; an imperfect dentate subterminal line; cilia pale grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Gen. *Dumigania*, nov.

Tongue strong. Palpi short, ascending, not reaching vertex. Thorax with a posterior crest. Abdomen with a crest on basal segment. Forewings with a strong tooth of scales on tornus; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 well separate, 6 from upper angle, areole very small, 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole, 10 separate. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 5 well separate, strongly developed, curved towards 4 near base, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing shortly with cell at $\frac{1}{3}$.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this genus to its discoverer. Although the male is unknown, it is probably one of the *Acontianae*.

***Dumigania iochlora*, n. sp.**

ιοχλωρος, purple-green.

♀, 32 mm. Head reddish-purple. Palpi 1; fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax reddish-purple. Abdomen pale grey; basal crest purple. Legs dark fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence bisinuate, apex round-pointed, termen angled on vein 4, slightly crenulate; reddish-purple; base and costa to middle suffused with white; costa with some dark fuscous irroration before middle; a fine blackish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; acutely angled outwards on fold; a similar line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, gently curved inwards to fold, where it is connected to the antemedian line, thence outwardly curved to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; a white terminal band, edged anteriorly with grey-green suffusion; a grey-green terminal line; cilia fuscous, apices white. Hindwings with termen rounded, bisinuate; whitish, towards termen grey; a fine fuscous postmedian line; cilia whitish with several fuscous bars.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in March; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

***Plusia didymospila*, n. sp.**

διδυμοσπιλος, twin-spotted.

♀, 34 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous-brown. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular with a strong scale-tuft at tornus, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique; grey partly suffused with fuscous-brown; a short pinkish-white interrupted sub-basal transverse line; a similar line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, slightly curved outwards; a pale dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, toothed inwards on fold; orbicular obsolete; reniform indistinctly darker, with two silvery dots, one on anterior and one on posterior margin below middle; an oblique oval

silvery spot immediately after midpoint of antemedian line, and a similar spot below and posterior, nearly touching postmedian line on fold; a subterminal dark shade, well defined posteriorly, with a large posterior tooth beneath costa; a dark terminal lunule on midtermen and three smaller lunules above it; cilia grey, tornal tuft fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; grey, paler towards base; cilia grey with a dark sub-basal line.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Nyctipao phaea, n. sp.

φαιος, dusky.

♂, ♀, 104-146 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Palpi with second joint scarcely reaching vertex, terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male minute, bristles $\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings triangular, broader in female, costa slightly arched, more strongly towards apex, termen nearly straight, scarcely oblique, strongly crenulate; fuscous; a darker sub-basal line, in female gently rounded, in male strongly wavy; a large round antemedian ocellus edged by a dark fuscous line except on costal side, outside this a pale line on lower and outer side, running to midcosta, sometimes white as it approaches costa; ocellus contains on its inner side a brown blackish-edged lunate area with a bidentate process below middle, lower part of edge doubly defined by bluish-white scales; a dark fuscous line from ocellus, commencing with a posterior tooth, in female wavy to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, in male straight to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, nearly straight, being the anterior edge of a slightly paler area; a large triangular dark fuscous subapical blotch containing a pale or white subapical spot; from this blotch a strongly crenate line to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, interrupted in middle, dark fuscous edged anteriorly with a narrow pale or white line; a small dark fuscous blotch opposite the gap in postmedian line, containing a small posterior pale or white spot; cilia fuscous. Hindwings as forewings but without sub-basal line. Underside with posterior white marks larger and better defined.

Nearest *N. leucotaenia* Clerck, but without its white fascia.

North Queensland: Cairns; Palm Island, in June; Ingham, in April; five specimens.

ATTATHA REGALIS MOORE.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1872, p. 575, Lep. Ceyl. iii., pl. 212, fig. 4. Hmps. Lep. Phal. xiii., p. 8.

♀, 46 mm. Head pale ochreous-grey, pinkish-tinged; upper half of face blackish. Palpi blackish; lower surface and base of second joint reddish. Antennae grey. Thorax pale ochreous grey with anterior, median, and posterior blackish lines. Abdomen orange-brown; beneath reddish. Legs blackish; coxae and posterior tibiae red. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; pale ochreous-grey with blackish markings; a very short median streak from base; a dorsal streak from near base to beyond middle; a triangular median costal blotch with a long oblique process towards tornus; a triangular subapical costal blotch; two terminal spots below middle; a suffused reddish tornal spot; cilia pale ochreous-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; bright red; several minute fuscous terminal dots; cilia reddish-grey. Underside reddish with a suffused oblique median mark on forewing, and a series of terminal dots on hindwing, blackish.

North Queensland: Banks Island (Australian Museum).

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Erceia spilophracta, n. sp.

σπιλοφρακτος, with spotted edge.

♂, 38-43 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with a few whitish points. Palpi ascending, appressed to face; second joint rough on anterior edge only, reaching vertex; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, stout, obtuse; fuscous, apices of second and terminal joints whitish. Antennae fuscous; in male bipectinate, pectinations slender, $1\frac{1}{2}$, each with a long terminal bristle. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen rounded, not oblique; fuscous; markings pale ferruginous; a wavy transverse line at $\frac{1}{5}$; orbicular and reniform obscurely indicated; a whitish spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, from which proceeds a sinuate line of dots to a spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a faint subterminal line; a series of terminal dots on veins; cilia fuscous; Hindwings as forewings but without sub-basal line.

In the type the areole has been lost by the failure of the basal part of vein 9 to chitinise, leaving 10 separate and 7, 8, 9 stalked. In a second example the structure is that typical of the genus, a small areole from the apex of which 8, 9, 10 arise by a common stalk, 7 being connate with them.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; Brisbane, in January; two specimens.

Gen. Brachycyttara, nov.

βραχυκυτταρος, with short cell.

Tongue strong. Palpi ascending, not reaching vertex; second joint densely hairy; terminal joint moderate, smooth, obtuse. Antennae of male with tufts of short cilia. Head with loose-haired crest on vertex. Thorax with rounded anterior but no posterior crest. Abdomen with well-developed crests on first three segments. Femora and tibiae densely hairy. Forewings with normal neuration. Hindwings with cell short ($\frac{1}{3}$); 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 well developed from near above angle ($\frac{1}{5}$), 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell near base.

Brachycyttara crypsipyrria, n. sp.

κρυψιπυρρος, with hidden red.

♂, 40 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with a few whitish hairs. Palpi with terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$; fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennae whitish-brown; ciliations in male $\frac{2}{4}$. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with some whitish hairs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight but slightly sinuate, apex pointed, termen long, moderately rounded, wavy, oblique; fuscous; several minute dots ferruginous-red, one in middle near base, one at and another beneath end of cell, fourth and fifth above and below middle preceding postmedian line; ill-defined antemedian and median dark fuscous transverse lines; stigmata obsolete; postmedian line double, finely waved, outwardly curved, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, edged posteriorly by a pale line; a fine pale dentate subterminal line; fine dark fuscous submarginal and terminal lines; cilia fuscous-whitish with dark median and terminal lines. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate, whitish; towards termen sprinkled with fuscous, especially on veins; a fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish with fuscous bars.

New South Wales: Bourke (Helms); two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Fodina miranda, n. sp.

mirandus, wonderful.

♀, 45 mm. Head brown; fillet whitish. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; second joint red sprinkled with fuscous on outer surface; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, apex whitish. Antennae

grey. Thorax brown with antemedian and postmedian whitish transverse lines. Abdomen grey-brown. Legs reddish; tarsi and anterior tibiae pale fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, more strongly towards apex, apex rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; grey; costal edge reddish; a small subcostal subquadrate brown basal blotch; a large dark brown blotch extending on dorsum from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$, its costal edge curved to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence abruptly angled towards dorsum, but soon deeply excavated, angled again sharply above dorsum, edged in disc with whitish; a similar large apical blotch, but paler on costa, on which it extends from $\frac{2}{3}$ to apex, triangular, ending obtusely above tornus, narrowly separated from termen; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; orange; a terminal band, straight-edged, broad at apex, not reaching tornus; cilia fuscous, on tornus and dorsum orange.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in November; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Fodina pergrata, n. sp.

pergratus, delightful.

♂, 42 mm. Head reddish-white; face red. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; red, outer surface sprinkled with fuscous; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$. Antennae pale grey; in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$) with a pair of bristles ($\frac{1}{2}$) on each segment. Thorax reddish-brown; crest dark fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous; tuft reddish-tinged. Legs reddish; tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight (apex broken), termen rounded, not oblique; reddish-grey; an irregular dark fuscous blotch commencing as a sub-basal fascia from dorsum, upper edge oblique to beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, longitudinal to near middle, bent at a right angle towards dorsum, then curved outwards to a sharp-toothed projection, lower edge sinuate, ending on $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, whitish-edged; a whitish line from beneath costa before apex to apex of discal blotch, with a strong anterior tooth above middle, posteriorly edged with dark fuscous, more broadly opposite supramedian tooth; terminal area grey; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; yellow; a moderate fuscous terminal band; cilia fuscous, on dorsum yellow.

North Queensland: Cape York, in October; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Pantylia dochmosticha, n. sp.

δοχμοστιχος, with oblique line.

♂, 56 mm. Head grey-brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$; dark fuscous, terminal joint grey-brown. Antennae grey-brown; in male minutely ciliated with a pair of short bristles ($\frac{1}{2}$) on each segment. Thorax grey-brown; tegulae paler; patagia dark fuscous. Abdomen grey-brown. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; grey-brown with sparsely scattered dark fuscous scales; an oblique brown line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, becoming indistinct towards costa; three brown dots, one above and two below middle, representing subterminal line; cilia grey-brown. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; fuscous-brown with some dark fuscous irroration towards dorsum and termen; cilia grey-brown.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Anomis microphrica, n. sp.

ημικροφρικος, minutely rippled.

♀, 32 mm. Head and thorax pale reddish-grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish sprinkled with reddish-grey. Antennae whitish-grey. Abdomen and legs pale grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex subrectangular, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; pale reddish-grey with numerous very fine trans-

verse strigulae; a white discal dot beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, and another beyond middle nearer mid-disc; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale reddish-grey; cilia pale grey.

North Australia: Darwin; one specimen received from Mr. G. F. Hill.

Gen. **Baryphanes**, nov.

βαρυφάνης, heavy-looking.

Tongue strong. Palpi long, obliquely ascending; second joint thickened with loose hairs; terminal joint short, porrect, obtuse. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Femora and tibiae densely hairy. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from well before angle, 4 from angle, 5 approximated, 6 from upper angle, areole long, 7 and 10 arising from it separately, 11 from about middle. Hindwings with 2 from middle, 3 from well before angle, 4, 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 approximated from angle.

BARYPHANES NIPHOSEMA

Monoctenia niphosema Low. Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., 1908, p. 114.

♀, 52 mm. Head and thorax pale reddish-brown. Palpi 3; grey; towards base sprinkled with red. Antennae grey, towards base pale reddish. Abdomen grey. Legs grey sprinkled with red. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly sinuate, apex pointed, slightly produced, termen strongly rounded, oblique; pale reddish-brown; a fuscous sub-basal dot beneath costa; a small white spot outlined with fuscous beneath $\frac{1}{4}$ costa; a transversely oval grey spot outlined with fuscous beneath midcosta; a faint wavy transverse line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a parallel series of fuscous dots between this and termen; cilia reddish, apices grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Western Australia: Perth; one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

AVITTA QUADRILINEA Wlk.

Journ. Lin. Soc., vii., p. 171 (1864). Hmps., Moths, India, iii., p. 29.

Bocana quadrilinealis Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 88.

♂, 50 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi erect, exceeding vertex, second joint much thickened, slightly rough, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, smooth, obtusely pointed; pale fuscous-brown. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$; fuscous; in male with bilateral tufts of short cilia ($\frac{1}{2}$) on each segment. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings elongate, suboblong, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, oblique; fuscous-brown; four nearly straight oblique dark fuscous transverse lines; first from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to dorsum near base; second from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; third from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; fourth from costa near apex to dorsum before tornus; a slender fuscous irregularly dentate subterminal line; cilia fuscous with a pale basal line. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices paler.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **Orthozancla**, nov.

ὀρθοζαγκλος, with erect sickles.

Tongue strong. Palpi very long, ascending, appressed to face; second joint exceeding vertex, thickened with smoothly appressed hairs, but with rough hairs posteriorly towards apex; terminal joint long, stout, obtusely pointed, with a small posterior tuft at apex. Antennae in male bipectinate, pectinations long, not quite reaching apex. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 separate, 6 from upper angle, areole present; from it 7

connate with stalk of 8, 9, 10 arising separately from areole, 11 from $\frac{2}{3}$. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{2}{3}$, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 well developed from above angle ($\frac{1}{4}$), 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell near base.

***Orthozancla rhythmotpa*, n. sp.**

ῥυθμοτυπος, with symmetrical markings.

♂, 26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; second joint much exceeding vertex, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 4, each ending in a long bristle, extreme apex simple. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa bisinuate, apex very obtusely pointed, termen bowed on vein 4; brownish-fuscous with some whitish irroration; a small elongate triangular white area on costa from middle to $\frac{7}{8}$; three darker transverse lines; antemedian from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa obliquely outwards, interrupted by orbicular, with a small tooth beneath this, then inwardly oblique to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, edged anteriorly by a pale line; median more suffused, oblique, passing beyond reniform, there rounded inwards and oblique to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, outwardly oblique, traversing white area, then rounded inwards and sinuate to before tornus, edged posteriorly by a pale line; orbicular small, circular, pale with brown centre; reniform pale, small, lunate; a wavy subterminal line faintly indicated; cilia fuscous, on costa before apex white. Hindwings subquadrate, termen rounded; as forewings, but without first line; a fuscous discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$.

Queensland: Montville (1,500 feet), near Nambour, in February; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

***Tamba grandis*, n. sp.**

grandis, large.

♀, 48 mm. Head brown, face whitish. Palpi 3, erect, second joint exceeding vertex, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, stout, obtuse, whitish-grey. Antennae grey. Thorax pale grey; patagia brown. Abdomen whitish-grey with brown suffusion. Legs brown; posterior pair pale grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight except near base and apex, termen angled on vein 4, concave above, oblique below, wavy; brown with a few blackish scales; markings whitish-grey; a basal patch, its posterior edge outwardly oblique from costa to a sharp tooth, thence inwardly oblique, a moderately oblique fascia containing a brown costal spot and another in disc before and beneath; anterior edge irregular from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, posterior edge nearly straight from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a small spot beyond this below middle; a large roundish apical blotch; three small blackish spots between this and tornus; cilia brown with a whitish basal line, on apical blotch whitish-grey. Hindwings angled and toothed on vein 4, crenulate; colour and cilia as forewings; a whitish-grey basal patch, posterior edge straight; a narrow marginal blotch from tornus to mid-dorsum, containing a brown spot; a whitish line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornal blotch.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

***Adrapsa tapinostola*, n. sp.**

ταπεινοστολος, plainly clothed.

♂, 34 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale brownish-grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae pale grey; in male unipectinate, pectinations short ($\frac{1}{2}$), slender, a pair of long bristles (4) from base of each pectination. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen sinuate beneath apex, strongly bowed on vein 4; pale brownish-grey sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; markings fuscous; a wavy line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum;

another from costa beyond middle to dorsum before middle; a crenulate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, curved outwards beneath costa; a subterminal series of dots; a terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases paler. Hindwings subquadrate, termen angled on vein 4; as forewings but without antemedian line.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in March; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

***Hypenodes mesoscia*, n. sp.**

μεσοσκίος, with median shade.

♀, 17 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi 4; whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior and middle tarsi fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex acute, slightly produced, termen strongly angled on vein 4, concave above angle, straight and oblique below; whitish with some pale fuscous irroration and suffusion; three fuscous dots forming an oblique sub-basal line; antemedian line oblique, wavy, indistinct, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a median shade, its anterior edge defined, straight, from midcosta to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; postmedian from midcosta strongly curved outwards, then straight to mid-dorsum; the area between this and median shade pale fuscous; blackish dots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, middle, and three between middle and apex; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{3}{8}$ before postmedian line; a subterminal line of blackish dots; a strong blackish median bar from subterminal line to termen and through cilia; fine submarginal and terminal blackish lines; cilia grey-whitish with a postmedian fuscous line. Hindwings with termen strongly toothed on veins 4 and 7; not rounded; colour, marginal lines, and cilia as forewings; a narrow fuscous and blackish bar from mid-dorsum, and a sinuate dotted line from $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, both ending about mid-disc.

North Queensland: Mackay, in August; one specimen.

***HYPENA CAERULEALIS* Wik.**

Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxiv., p. 1,142.

I am indebted to Miss A. E. Prout for pointing out that this is distinct from *H. masurialis* Gn. In that species there is a marked difference between the sexes, the male being larger and with the apices of the forewings more acute. The females of the two species are very similar. *H. caerulealis* has a suffused whitish subcostal streak running into the apex of the forewing, but this varies and may be absent; also the postmedian line is more or less irregularly waved or rippled; that in *H. masurialis* is almost straight, not rippled, and edged posteriorly by a pale line. I am informed that the two species can be separated by their genitalia.

North Queensland: Cairns: Dunk Island; Herberton. Queensland: Brisbane.

Family LIMACODIDAE.

DORATIFERA OCHROPTILA Turn.

Through the kindness of Mr. Geo. Lyell I have seen four examples of this species, two of each sex, expanding in the male 32-34 mm., in the female 42-44 mm., from Mount Guide Station 25 miles south of Mount Isa, North Queensland. They were obtained by Mr. J. G. Mackellar from cup-shaped cocoons similar to those of *D. vulnerans* attached to twigs. This is an interesting discovery, and adds another species to those common to North-west Australia and West Queensland. Species attached to the dry districts of the interior frequently have a wide range.

Antennal pectinations in male 2, ceasing rather abruptly at $\frac{1}{2}$.

Family PYRALIDAE.

Gen. **Hypermece**s, nov.

*ὑπερμηκε*s, very long.

Tongue strong. Labial palpi rather long, porrect; second joint thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint short, curved downwards. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5, approximated from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, stalked, 10 from end of cell closely approximated to 9, 11 from $\frac{4}{5}$. Hindwings with cell short (about $\frac{1}{4}$), 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3, 4, 5, approximated from angle, 6, 7, connate from upper angle, 7 anastomosing strongly with 12.

Hypermeces *xanthochyta*, n. sp.

ξανθοχυτος, yellow-stained.

♀, 45 mm. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; pale ochreous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax orange with two anterior fuscous dots; tegulae with blackish basal and antemedian spots. Abdomen ochreous with interrupted fuscous dorsal bars. Legs pale ochreous; anterior pair mostly dark fuscous. Forewings narrow, elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish partly suffused with yellow between veins; markings blackish; a basal costal spot; three sub-basal spots arranged transversely; an interrupted curved transverse line at $\frac{1}{5}$; a broad transverse median subcostal bar; a sinuate postmedian fascia composed of broad interneural bars; a line of interneural dots closely following; cilia whitish-yellow. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; whitish suffused with yellow near termen and dorsum; a slight postmedian fuscous mark; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Meringa, near Cairns, in December; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Epipaschia *nephelodes*, n. sp.

νεφελωδης, cloudy.

♂, 32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown mixed with whitish. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male with a short, stout basal process reaching mid-thorax, ciliations 1. Abdomen pale grey partly tinged with ferruginous. Legs dark fuscous with whitish rings; posterior tibiae mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, not oblique; fuscous partly suffused with whitish; a basal suffusion; an ill-defined dark antemedian fascia partly ferruginous, containing a blackish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, angled inwards beneath costa, and sharply downwards in middle, to mid-dorsum before tornus; a broad whitish suffusion beyond middle; a wavy line edged with whitish posteriorly from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, sharply angled in middle, ending on dorsum before tornus; terminal area darker; a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia white with fuscous bars, on tornus ferruginous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale fuscous; a faint whitish subterminal line; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Ycppoön, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Family PYRAUSTIDAE.

Noorda *hemileuca*, n. sp.

ἡμιλευκος, half-white.

♂, 27 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi 2; blackish, sharply white beneath towards base. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen white; tuft fuscous above, white beneath. Legs white; anterior pair dark fuscous with white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight for $\frac{4}{5}$, arched before

apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; white; a costal line and a broad terminal band, its anterior edged curved, fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings white; a narrow fuscous terminal band not reaching tornus; cilia fuscous, on tornus and dorsum white.

New South Wales: Acacia Plateau (3,000 feet), near Killarney (Queensland), in January; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Family COSSIDAE.

Dudgeona polyastra, n. sp.

πολυαστρος, many-starred.

♂, 54 mm.; ♀, 65 mm. Head brown; face pale yellow. Palpi brown; anterior surface pale yellow. Antennae fuscous-brown, basal joint whitish; unipectinate in both sexes, pectinations $1\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax with a posterior crest; brown with a posterior pair of white dots, tegulae shining white. Abdomen orange-brown. Legs brown with white and yellowish rings; posterior tibiae whitish-yellow. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa slightly arched, more strongly in female, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; brown with numerous circular spots, some of which are shining white, others whitish with brown strigulae; a costal series of five strigulated spots; a cluster of seven shining white spots on dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$ of basal third; a subapical cluster of shining white spots, six in disc and six on termen, between these are numerous whitish spots, as also in costal and basal areas; cilia brown with several pale yellow bars. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly sinuate; fuscous-brown; base and dorsum orange-brown; some paler spots near apex; cilia whitish.

Larger than *D. actinias* Turn., thoracic crest smaller, hindwings darker, forewings with more numerous spots, and antennae unipectinate.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in December; two specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Family TORTRICIDAE.

ACROPOLITIS HEDISTA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1916, p. 504.

I took the type of this species 40 years ago in Brisbane and erroneously referred it to the genus *Catamacta*, the thoracic crest being denuded. Mr. W. B. Barnard took 7 examples in the Bunya Mountains in November, 1931. It is probably nearest *A. lichenica* Turn.

TORTRIX EURYSTROPHA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1926, p. 135.

Tortrix hemiphoena Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1926, p. 126.

The former name has two months priority.

Queensland: National Park (3-3,500 feet), Tasmania; Russell Falls; Zeehan.

Arotrophora neanthes, n. sp.

νεανθης, freshly blooming.

♂, 22 mm.; ♀ 24 mm. Head ochreous-grey. Palpi 5; ochreous-grey. Antennae in male dentate and very shortly ciliated; white sharply barred with blackish, terminal half wholly dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-grey tinged with greenish. Abdomen grey; tuft reddish-brown. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair almost wholly whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen straight, not oblique;

grey-green, dorsal area more or less suffused with brown; a reddish-brown subcostal streak from base to apex, where it expands and is suffusedly produced along termen to tornus; a fuscous-brown costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a scattered sparse irroration of fugitive white scales, most abundant on costa, where they form strigulae; cilia dark fuscous, bases and a spot beneath apex reddish-brown. Hindwings broad, termen not sinuate; pale brown becoming grey towards base; cilia pale brown, on tornus and dorsum grey.

Handsome and conspicuously distinct.

Queensland: National Park (25-3,000 feet), in February and March; Bunya Mountains (3,500 feet), in March; four specimens.

Family EUCOSMIDAE.

EUCOSMA PERPLEXA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1916, p. 526.

Sciaphila absconditana Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxviii., p. 351. Meyr. Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1911, p. 248, *nec* Laharpe (1860).

Argyroploce angustifascia Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1925, p. 58.

Queensland: Toowoomba; Bunya Mountains; Killarney; National Park. New South Wales: Sydney.

Argyroploce microlychna, n. sp.

μικρολυχνος, with tiny lights.

♀, 22 mm. Head grey-brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous, with ochreous-whitish rings. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched, apex rectangular, termen gently rounded, not oblique; dark fuscous; a series of whitish costal dots, of which those in basal half give rise to short grey-metallic transverse streaks; in disc are numerous shining white dots irregularly arranged, of these some are larger, for instance one beneath costa at $\frac{1}{6}$, two on fold towards base, and a spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous barred with brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey-whitish with basal and median grey lines.

Queensland: National Park (4,000 feet), in March; one specimen. Type in Coll. Barnard.

Family COSMOPTERYGIDAE.

Labdia chalcoplecta, n. sp.

χαλκοπλεκτος, brassy.

♀, 12 mm. Head and thorax brown-brassy; face whitish. Palpi blackish; second joint with a broad whitish ring before apex. Antennae dark fuscous with five whitish rings, two close together at $\frac{2}{3}$, two equally spaced between these and apex, fifth just before apex. Abdomen blackish; apices of segments and underside whitish. Legs whitish with blackish rings. Forewings narrow, apex obtusely pointed; brown-brassy; a very oblique short slender white streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa; a triangular white spot on midcosta, its apex prolonged to fold, edged anteriorly with blackish; a white spot on $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, outlined with blackish, connected by an interrupted longitudinal blackish streak with apex; a similar dot above tornus; a white apical dot; cilia grey, bases blackish, and also apices opposite apex of wing. Hindwings narrowly lanceolate; grey; cilia 4, grey with brassy reflections.

The convergent white costal markings together with the peculiar dots in disc should be sufficient for recognition.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in November; one specimen.

Family GELECHIADAE.

Apatetris dinota, n. sp.

δινωτος, rounded.

♂, 13 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint somewhat dilated with loose scales towards apex, terminal joint about $\frac{1}{2}$; white sprinkled with fuscous except apices of joints. Antennae whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa strongly arched, more so towards apex, apex acute, termen and dorsum continuous, sinuate; white with fine scanty fuscous irroration; markings dark fuscous; subcostal dots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; a spot above mid-dorsum, obliquely placed, followed by a median dot; a subapical dot; cilia whitish with a few fuscous points. Hindwings narrow, emargination obtuse, apical process about $\frac{1}{4}$; whitish; cilia 4, whitish.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in open forest in November; one specimen.

Aristotelia ochrostephana, n. sp.

ώχροστεφανος, with pale crown.

♂, 9 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi grey-whitish; second joint except apex, and a subapical ring on terminal joint, dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen and dorsum continuous; 7 and 8 out of 6; grey with dark fuscous irroration and markings; costal dots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$; a fine streak on fold from near base, just continuous with a broad oblique streak from fold nearly to midcosta; a discal dot in middle touching this streak, and another discal dot a $\frac{3}{4}$; apical area mostly dark fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous, with dark fuscous basal bars. Hindwings narrow, apical process short, acute; pale, grey; cilia 3, pale grey.

Near *A. furtiva* Meyr. The head is paler than in that species, and the marking of forewings different.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 feet), in December; one specimen.

Gen. *Leurozancla*, nov.

λευροζαγκλος, with smooth sickles.

Tongue present. Palpi long, slender, smooth-scaled; second joint exceeding base of antennae, only slightly thickened; terminal joint longer than second, very slender, acute. Antennae with basal joint long and somewhat thickened towards apex, without pecten; in male simple. Forewings broadly lanceolate; 2 from $\frac{5}{8}$ widely separate from 3, which is from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5, 6, 7, separate, equidistant, parallel.

Allied to *Phthorimaea*, but with different palpi.

Leurozancla humilis, n. sp.

humilis, humble, insignificant.

♂, 20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish; basal joint fuscous on dorsum. Abdomen fuscous; tuft pale ochreous. Legs fuscous with obscure whitish rings. Forewings broadly lanceolate, apex obtusely pointed; fuscous; an obscure darker discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, on apex fuscous. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate, termen slightly sinuate; pale grey, towards base whitish; cilia 1, ochreous-whitish, on apex and costa tinged with grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November; one specimen.

Gen. *Tanycyttara*, nov.

τανυκυτταρος, long-celled.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, recurved ascending, slender, smooth; second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$. Antennae about $\frac{2}{3}$; without pecten; in male simple. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, connate with 4, 6 to apex, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings with cell very long ($\frac{3}{4}$), 3 and 4 separate, 5 curved from below middle, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing at a point with cell at $\frac{1}{3}$.

Tanycyttara xanthomochla, n. sp.

ξανθομοχλος, yellow-barred.

♂, 15 mm. Head and thorax brassy-fuscous. Palpi and antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs pale fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique; pale yellow; dorsal area suffused with fuscous; a fuscous streak from base along fold to tornus; a fuscous costal streak from base to middle, its apex connected by an oblique streak with a dark fuscous V-shaped mark resting on tornus; a broad dark fuscous marginal line on posterior $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa and tornus; cilia dark fuscous, on costa and apex pale yellow. Hindwings elongate-ovate, termen not sinuate; pale grey; cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, pale grey.

Queensland: Crow's Nest, near Toowoomba, in September; one specimen.

Hemiaracha metableta, n. sp.

μεταβλητος, variable.

♂, 18 mm. Head fuscous; sides of crown and face ochreous-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous; apex and inner surface of second joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous; tegulae whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous suffused with grey and sprinkled with fuscous; a pale ochreous costal streak throughout, broader towards base; blackish costal dots at and near base, connected on costal edge; fuscous dots at base and in disc beneath costal streak at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and beyond middle, a plical dot between and beneath the first two; a fuscous line on termen and fuscous dots on apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa; cilia fuscous-grey, with a postmedian ochreous-whitish line. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey becoming whitish towards base; cilia whitish with a pale grey basal line.

A second male example differs as follows:—Head and tegulae ochreous-brown. Forewings ochreous-brown with less grey suffusion; costal streak undefined; terminal line preceded by a darker line, between them four whitish-ochreous spots; plical dot large and connected with second discal dot. Hindwings and cilia pale grey. The two specimens are so different that I would not have referred them to one species, if I had not taken both at the same place and nearly at the same date.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in open forest in November; two specimens.

Hemiaracha basiperna, n. sp.

βασιπερκνος, dark at the base.

♂, 20 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$, stout; fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous; tegulae paler. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forc-

wings moderate, costa almost straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; pale brownish densely sprinkled with fuscous, more so in terminal area; a dark fuscous basal fascia; stigmata fuscous, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, obscure, plical before it, second discal before $\frac{2}{3}$, more distinct; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, termen not sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Rockhampton, in October; one specimen.

Gen. **Lophozancla**, nov.

λοφοζαγκλος, with tufted sickles.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, ascending, recurved; second joint long, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint as long as second, moderately stout, acute, with a tuft of scales on posterior surface extending from middle to near apex. Antennae in male simple. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum; inner spurs twice as long as outer. Forewings with all veins present, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings broader than forewings; all veins present, 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated at origin, 6 and 7 widely separate gradually diverging.

Lophozancla stenochorda, n. sp.

στενοχορδος, narrowly streaked.

♂, ♀, 19-21 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi brown-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae brown-whitish. Thorax brown-whitish; lateral streaks and tegulae fuscous-brown. Abdomen whitish-grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish sprinkled, except posterior pair, with fuscous; anterior pair except coxae fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; brown-whitish sprinkled and suffused with fuscous-brown; fuscous dots on costa at base, $\frac{1}{3}$, middle, and three or four between this and apex; a narrow fuscous-brown bar from base along fold to $\frac{2}{3}$; two suffused fuscous-brown spots beneath costa beyond middle, and a third at apex, these may be confluent; cilia brown-whitish, towards tornus with a fuscous median line, on apex fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia whitish with a fuscous median line not extending to tornus.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December and January; four specimens.

Gen. **Oncerozancla**, nov.

ογκεροζαγκλος, with swollen sickles.

Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved; second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint over $\frac{1}{2}$, laterally compressed, swollen anteroposteriorly so as to be as broad as second joint, anterior surface rough towards apex, which is obtusely pointed. Antennae without pecten. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings 2, subquadrate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 widely separate.

This and the preceding genus are derivatives of *Protolechia*.

Oncerozancla euopa, n. sp.

εὐωπος, good-looking.

♀, 24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; sides of face fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous; apex and inner surface of second joint, and terminal joint except apex, ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey becoming ochreous-whitish towards base. Thorax ochreous-whitish with some fuscous and brownish scales towards anterior margin. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; tuft except apex dark fuscous.

Legs ochreous-whitish irrorated, and tibiae banded with dark fuscous; anterior pair wholly dark fuscous except for narrow tibial and tarsal whitish rings. Forewings narrow, elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish largely suffused with brown, which forms a costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, a large suffused post-median blotch, and a slighter dorsal suffusion; five dark fuscous costal dots, the first two elongate; a subcostal mark in disc below the first; a large quadrangular spot in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, and another triangular at apex, fuscous; an interrupted whitish terminal line; a fuscous dorsal mark at $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by dots before and on tornus; cilia grey with an imperfect fuscous median line. Hindwings whitish-ochreous; a large fuscous apical blotch produced along termen; cilia whitish-ochreous, a fuscous median line not reaching tornus.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November; one specimen.

***Protolechia trichroma*, n. sp.**

τριχρωμος, three-coloured.

♀, 15 mm. Head and thorax reddish. Palpi with terminal joint as long as second; whitish-ochreous, external surface of second and anterior edge of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae pale reddish annulated with blackish. Abdomen fuscous; underside pale ochreous. Legs fuscous with pale ochreous rings; posterior pair wholly pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, suboblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex rectangular, termen, nearly straight, not oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; reddish with some tendency to darker red streaks on veins; a whitish terminal line edged anteriorly and posteriorly with fuscous; cilia reddish. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$; pale yellow; apical half grey; cilia grey, on tornus and dorsum pale yellow.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.

***Protolechia polioxysta*, n. sp.**

πολιοξυστος, polished grey.

♀, 18 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, slender; fuscous, apex of second joint, base and extreme apex of terminal joint, whitish. Antennae dark grey. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae mostly whitish. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; pale shining grey with fuscous irroration and markings; costal edge whitish, beyond middle ochreous-tinged; a dark fuscous dot on base of costa; stigmata indistinct, first discal at $\frac{1}{4}$, plical beyond it, second discal at $\frac{2}{3}$; several other dots irregularly distributed; a subterminal series of dots; cilia grey-whitish with a dark grey antemedian line. Hindwings over 1, termen not sinuate; whitish becoming grey towards apex; whitish with a grey antemedian line.

Queensland: Springbrook (3,000 feet), Macpherson Range, in November; one specimen.

***Protolechia tyroessa*, n. sp.**

τυροεις, cheese-coloured.

♂, 18 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-orange. (Palpi missing.) Antennae ochreous-orange with fuscous annulations. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings with costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; ochreous-orange with sparse dark fuscous irroration, mostly in terminal third, and markings; a broad outwardly oblique mark at $\frac{1}{3}$ representing conjoined first discal and plical, second discal about $\frac{2}{3}$; a costal dot at $\frac{1}{6}$, another at $\frac{2}{3}$, and four smaller between this and

apex; a fine interrupted terminal line; cilia ochreous. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, termen not sinuate; grey, paler towards base; cilia grey, apices whitish.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 feet), in December; one specimen.

Protolechia neurosticha, n. sp.

νευροστιχος, with lines on nerves.

♂, 23 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$; pale brownish, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae brown. Abdomen brownish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair brown-whitish. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; brown; cell and all veins outlined by pale streaks; two obscure fuscous dots at posterior angles of cell; cilia brown with two fuscous lines. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, termen very sinuate; pale grey; cilia whitish with two grey lines.

Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen.

Protolechia ochrobathra, n. sp.

ωχροβαθρος, pale at the base.

♀, 20 mm. Head grey-brown. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, stout; grey, apex of second joint whitish, terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax pale brownish with a large central dark fuscous spot. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings with costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; brown mostly suffused with dark fuscous; a pale brownish basal area bounded by a straight line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to near base of dorsum, containing two fuscous costal dots; first discal and plical lost in dark fuscous suffusion, second discal slightly beyond middle, oval, transverse, whitish with fuscous centre; apical half of costa with alternate dark and pale bars; tornal area less suffused and more brownish; cilia brownish with two faint fuscous lines. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, termen not sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,500 feet), in February; one specimen.

Protolechia obscura, n. sp.

obcurus, dark.

♂, ♀, 22-24 mm. Head, antennae, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi stout, terminal joint $\frac{2}{4}$, slender; fuscous, extreme apex of second joint whitish. Legs dark fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex subrectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; fuscous; markings and some sparse irroration dark fuscous; five discal dots at $\frac{1}{3}$, on fold beyond this, at $\frac{2}{3}$, and immediately below this; the three posterior dots circular, pale centred; a series of minute costal dots; a subterminal series of dots near margin; cilia fuscous, apices paler. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$; grey; cilia grey.

Recognisable by the comparatively large size, uniform fuscous colouring, and ring-like posterior costal dots.

Queensland: National Park (2-2,500 feet), in December and January; four specimens.

Protolechia euprepta, n. sp.

εὐπρεπτος, conspicuous.

♂, 18 mm. Head grey. Palpi with second joint long, thickened with smooth appressed scales, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$; fuscous, terminal joint whitish except anterior edge. Antennae fuscous; in male simple. Thorax white with a broad central

fuscous stripe. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; white; markings fuscous; four costal dots, sub-basal, at $\frac{1}{8}$, middle, and $\frac{2}{3}$; a broad streak on dorsum from near base to beyond middle; a large oval outwardly oblique spot in disc before middle, its lower and outer end confluent with dorsal streak; a large tornal blotch, connected with costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a suffused spot on midtermen; a blackish terminal line; cilia grey, on costa whitish-ochreous. Hindwings broader than forewings, termen scarcely sinuate; whitish-ochreous; a large pale fuscous apical blotch; cilia whitish-ochreous, on apical blotch bases grey.

One of the *chiradia* group, but very distinct.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in January; one specimen.

Protolechia emmeles, n. sp.

ἑμμελης, elegant, harmonious.

♂, 14-16 mm. Head whitish-brown. Palpi stout; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$; fuscous sprinkled with whitish-brown, apices of second and terminal joints and base of terminal joint whitish-brown. Antennae fuscous. Thorax brown. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs dark fuscous partly suffused and tarsi annulated with whitish-brown; posterior pair mostly whitish-brown. Forewings narrow, suboblong, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen not oblique, rounded beneath; 2 and 3 stalked; pale brown partly suffused with darker brown; dark fuscous costal dots at base and $\frac{1}{8}$, and on dorsum at $\frac{1}{8}$ preceded by a sub-dorsal dot; five oblique fuscous marks on costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to apex their apices running into a subcostal fuscous suffusion, which is cut by an oblique white line, partly fuscous in centre from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to middle of disc; a short blackish streak from apex separated from subcostal suffusion by a white dot; an interrupted white terminal line doubly edged with fuscous; cilia brown, apices paler, with a fine fuscous median line. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$; grey-whitish; cilia whitish with a sub-basal grey line.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in November, January, and March.
New South Wales: Lismore, in October. Four specimens.

Protolechia arenaria, n. sp.

arenarius, sand-coloured.

♂, 17-18 mm. Head brown or brown-whitish. Palpi fuscous; apex of second joint, base and extreme apex of terminal joint, whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax brown or brown-whitish; if the former, bases of patagia brown-whitish; extreme basal edge of patagia dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with whitish ochreous rings; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; brown or brown-whitish; costa broadly and suffusedly whitish from base to beyond middle; basal $\frac{1}{8}$ of costal edge dark fuscous; fuscous costal dots at $\frac{1}{8}$, middle, and four between this and apex; stigmata fuscous, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical beyond it, second discal at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a dot beneath it, both within a transverse whitish suffusion; a dot between and above discals; a narrow fuscous apical suffusion containing a series of pale marginal dots; cilia pale brownish with a fuscous median line. Hindwings broad, termen not sinuate; whitish-ochreous; extreme apex pale fuscous; cilia whitish, bases grey.

Nearest *P. selenia* Meyr.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in October and November; three specimens.

Crocantbes venustula, n. sp.

venustulus, exquisite.

♂, 10 mm. Head and thorax whitish-yellow. Palpi in male with second joint short, reaching middle of face, terminal joint 3, recurved, expanded from before middle to apex, laterally compressed; whitish. Antennae whitish, towards apex grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair and apices of middle tibiae fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; orange-yellow, two blackish transverse lines at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; a minute subapical blackish dot; cilia orange-yellow. Hindwings whitish-yellow; a fuscous discal dot and a faint transverse line from tornus; cilia yellow.

North Queensland: Cape York, in June; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Crocantbes thiomorpha, n. sp.

θειομορφος, sulphur-yellow.

♂, ♀, 15-17 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint in male $\frac{1}{10}$, in female $\frac{2}{3}$; whitish, terminal joint pale fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair pale fuscous; apices of middle and posterior tibiae fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa straight, apex obtusely pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 10 separate; pale yellow; sometimes a small fuscous basal fascia; terminal area, bounded by a straight line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, pale fuscous, but this may be more or less suffused with pale yellow on costa and before termen; cilia grey, bases yellowish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Eungella, in October; three specimens.

Family HELIODINIDAE.

Stathmopoda xanthocrana, n. sp.

ξανθοκρανος, with yellow head.

♀, 10 mm. Head yellow; fillet and face paler and glossy. Palpi fuscous; internal surface whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; ventral surfaces partly whitish. Forewings lanceolate; yellow; markings fuscous; a small suffused basal patch; a broadly suffused median fascia; apical third of wing fuscous, leaving only a narrow yellow band beyond median fascia; cilia fuscous. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; fuscous; cilia 8, fuscous.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.

Family CARPOSINIDAE.

Gen. **Epicopistis**, nov.

επικοπιστις, cut short.

Palpi comparatively short, porrect or subascending, smooth-scaled, cylindrical; terminal joint very short. Antennae of male with long ciliations. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2, 3, 4, approximated from angle, 7 to termen. Hindwings without cubital pecten; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, 6 obsolete but represented by a membranous fold well separate from and nearly parallel to 7.

Near *Paramorpha* Meyr., but with different palpi.

Epicopistis pleurospila, n. sp.

πλευροσπιλος, with costal spot.

♂, 18 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, apex white. Antennae grey; basal joint white; ciliations in male 3. Abdomen grey; male genitalia with two pairs of long tufts, dorsal and lateral. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, suboblong, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; white; markings dark fuscous; a triangular spot on base of costa; a costal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a rather large subtriangular spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, pale fuscous containing three darker costal dots and a darker apical portion; two costal dots between this and apex; a very slender dentate subterminal line; a terminal series of dots; cilia white.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Family TINEIDAE.

Gen. **Gongylodes**, nov.

γονγυλωδης, rounded.

Head and face rough-haired. Tongue and maxillary palpi absent. Palpi ascending, exceeding vertex; second joint long, shortly rough-haired; terminal joint minute. Antennae about $\frac{3}{4}$. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from $\frac{7}{8}$, 7 to costa. Hindwings with cell long ($\frac{2}{3}$), 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 separate, parallel.

Gongylodes centroscia, n. sp.

κέντροσκιος, with central shade.

♀, 17 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; brownish. Antennae pale grey, darker towards base. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, suboval, costa strongly and uniformly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique, continuous with dorsum; whitish-ochreous; an ill-defined basal patch; a suffused brown median streak from this, expanding in disc, and broadly suffused over terminal area; cilia whitish-ochreous, on apex brown. Hindwings elongate, termen gently rounded; grey, cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park, in March; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Narycia commatica, n. sp.

κομματικός, stamped, impressed.

♂, 30-33 mm.; ♀, 42 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown. Palpi 1; dark brown. Antennae dark brown; in male dentate, ciliations 1. Legs dark brown; anterior and middle tarsi dark fuscous. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, at base very strongly, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; dark brown finely reticulated with fuscous; costa with fine short fuscous strigulae; a somewhat darker basal patch; sometimes a darker fascia, its anterior edge from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to mid-dorsum, posterior edge undefined, commonly this is reduced to ill-defined costal and dorsal dark spots; cilia brownish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale grey reticulated with darker; cilia pale grey.

In wing-shape this resembles *N. euryptera* Meyr, but with very different colouring.

Queensland: National Park (3-3,500 feet), in March; a series taken, but including only one female.

Gen. *Dinocrana*, nov.

δινοκρανος, with rounded head.

Head shortly rough-scaled; face projecting in a strong rounded prominence between eyes. Tongue and maxillary palpi absent. Labial palpi moderate, porrect; second joint shortly rough-haired beneath towards apex; terminal joint short, acute. Antennae about $\frac{1}{2}$; in male moderately and evenly ciliated. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2 from near angle, 7 to termen. Hindwings with ccl about $\frac{2}{3}$, all veins present and separate, 4, 5, 6, 7, equidistant, parallel.

One of the *Narycia-Ardiosteres* group, but not closely related to either.

Dinocrana chrysomitra, n. sp.

χρυσομιτρος, with golden girdle.

♂, 14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi fuscous, towards base whitish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Legs whitish-ochreous partly suffused with fuscous leaving pale tibial and tarsal rings. Forewings oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous; an antemedian subtriangular yellow fascia, narrow on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, anterior edge inwardly oblique to dorsum near base, posterior edge transverse; cilia fuscous, a pale yellow dot opposite midterms. Hindwings elongate-ovate, apex rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 feet), in March; one specimen.

Gen. *Baeophylla*, nov.

βαιοφυλλος, slight-winged.

Head and face hairy. Maxillary palpi long, folded. Labial palpi rather long, smooth, slender, drooping. Antennae about 1. Posterior tibiae with a few long hairs from basal half of dorsum, otherwise smooth. Forewings with 4 absent, 7 and 8 by a common stalk from 6, 7 to costa. Hindwings almost linear; 2, 3, and 6 absent, 4 and 5 stalked.

Probably a development of *Tinea*.

Baeophylla eupasta, n. sp.

εὐπαστος, well sprinkled.

♀, 8-9 mm. Head ochreous-fuscous; face whitish. Thorax pale ochreous with some fuscous irroration. Antennae whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings very narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed; ochreous-whitish partly suffused with ochreous-brown with a few dark fuscous scales; costa ochreous-brown becoming fuscous towards base, interrupted by whitish-ochreous dots; a similar median series of pale and dark dots, and a dorsal series, the last continued along termen to an apical whitish dot; cilia ochreous with a subapical dark fuscous line, becoming uniformly grey on lower half of termen, tornus, and dorsum. Hindwings almost linear, grey; cilia 20, grey.

Queensland: National Park (25-500 feet), in December and January; two specimens.

Gen. *Ptyssoptera*, nov.

πτυσσοπτερος, with crumpled wing.

Head and face rough-haired. Maxillary palpi long, folded. Labial palpi moderate, drooping, smooth-scaled; second joint with a pencil of short divergent

hairs from external surface near apex. Antennae less than $\frac{1}{2}$; in female slender; in male much thickened almost to apex. Posterior tibiae clothed in long, dense hairs. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 5 and 6 stalked; in male with disc crumpled beneath, on upper surface with a very strong ridge of long hairs from near dorsum in basal third, bent over costally, and partly concealing a subcostal ridge of shorter hairs.

Type *Tinea phaeochrysa* Turn. (These Proceedings, 1926, p. 135.) I have taken two examples of the male in the National Park (3,000 feet), in November.

***Tinea mesoporphyra*, n. sp.**

μεσοπορφυρος, purple in the middle.

♀, 10 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs brownish-fuscous. Antennae about 1; palci ochreous annulated with fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, costa nearly straight, apex pointed; ochreous-fuscous; the whole median area suffused with purple-fuscous, undefined, but leaving moderate basal and apical areas free; cilia grey sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 2, grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 feet), in March; one specimen.

***Tinea sulfurata*, n. sp.**

sulfuratus, sulphur-yellow.

♀, 24 mm. Head yellow. Palpi 4; fuscous, extreme apex yellowish. Antennae $\frac{5}{8}$ fuscous. Thorax fuscous; tegulae except bases yellow. Abdomen fuscous; tuft yellowish. Legs yellowish; anterior pair dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, suboval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen straight, very oblique; all veins separate; yellow with fuscous markings more or less developed; a fuscous costal streak from base to beyond middle; a darker dot on fold beneath this, connected with dorsum by some fuscous suffusion; a rather broad transverse mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; terminal area beyond this more or less suffused with fuscous; cilia yellow, bases sometimes fuscous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; grey; cilia grey, partly yellowish-tinged.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.